FOUND HIS TRUANT WIFE.

Young Clausen gots his Wayward Minnie Back-She was with Sturiovant.

Sturtevant, the old flame of Mrs. Minnie Clau-

sen, who had got her away from her husband,

the young son of the rich brewer. Clausen's

suspicions of Sturtevant were communicated

o the police, and yesterday morning Detective

McCarty of the Twenty-second street station found "George Sturtevant and wife" on the

register of the Compton House, at Twenty-fourth street and Third avenue. McCarty

asked the proprietor to go up to Room 51 and tell Mrs. Clausen that a detective wished to see

"Who's there?" asked the man in the room.

"I don't want anything; but there's a de

ere is he? Where is my wife? Take me to

her. We will have to search you before we can allow you to see her," said Detective McCarty.

Mr. Clausen submitted to the search impatiently. He had no weapons about him, and he was shown into the squad room.

he was shown into the squad room.

Mrs. Clausen arose and laughingly greeted him with. 'Hello, Charley.'

"Minnie, Minnie, why did you do this?"

She protested that she had done nothing wrong. Mr. Clausen said he wished he could believe her, and she told him he could believe her or not just as he pleased. The warm dialogue that followed wound up by Mr. Clausen saying. "I'll go out and get a coach, and we will so home together."

"I don't want a coach. Give me my car fare and I'll go home myself."

"I will not."

and I'll go home myself."

I will not."

"There's a man in there who would give me a car fare if I asked him." Mrs. Clausen indicated the room where Sturtevant was, and walked toward it. She was told that she would not be allowed to talk with Sturtevant.

Mr. Clausen became agitated, and manifested a strong desirs to see Sturtevant. He was kept back by the detective. He walked out of the station, followed by his wifn. They were seen half an hour later in a Third avenue saloon drinking champagne together, and apparently

station, followed by his wife. They were seen half an hour later in a Third avenue saloon drinking chamnagne together, and apparently the best of friends. After disposing of three bottles they got in a coach and drove away. They had not returned to their flat at 324 East Eighty-fourth street up to 9 o'clock last night. Mrs. Clausen's sister Bella, who disappeared with her, also had a room at the Compton House until Wednesday night, but was not found yesterday with the others. Sturtevant was kept at the station house until the Clausens had half an hour's start, and was then let go.

The tenants of the flat house in Eighty-fourth street unite in saying that the occupants of the first floor, west, have been in-dulging in the tallest kind of nocturnal revery for several months. They say that unless Mr. Clausen and his wife and her hilarious relations move out, other folks will.

THE LEGISLATURE'S WORK.

Again the Health Officer's Bill-Proposing ALBANY, April 8 .- In the Senate to-day the

Arcade Railroad bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Coggeshall's Child Labor bill was sup-

ported by Mr. Coggeshall in an elaborate speech. On his motion the limit of age for the

reduced from 14 to 13 years. The bill was or dered to a third reading.

Senator Griswold again called up his bill to

abolish the Health Officer's fees. Mr. Low of the Platt faction said it would be a waste of

the Platt faction said it would be a waste of time to call it up. Mr. Griswold tried to reply, but was shut off by Senator Fassett, editor of the Eimira Advertiser, on the ground that the matter was not debatable. Those who voted with Mr. Griswold were Senators Cullen, Daly, Dunham, Griswold Knapp, Plunkett, Pierce, Pitts, Sloan, and Walker—10. Those who op-posed him were Messrs. Barager, Coggashall, Connolly, Fassett, Hoysradt, Low, McMillan, Marvin, Nelson, Italnes, Smith, and Trapha-gen—13.

gen-13.
At the evening session the House then went into Committee of the Whole on a concurrent resolution requesting Congress to pass a bill granting Government aid to the extent of \$5.000.000 for deepening and otherwise improving the Eric and Oswege Canals.

Valuable Paintings Burned.

The McGarrahan Claim.

PHILADELPHIA. April 8 .- Fire this morning in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts burned many valuable pictures and many pieces of statuary were damaged. The loss cannot be estimated, as much that was burned could not be replaced by money. One of the largest paintings burned was Harrison's "Bord de Mer."

mployment of children in manufactories was

tactive down stairs who wants Mrs. Clausen."

her. The proprietor went up and knocked.

The proprietor said he was there.

"What on earth do you want?"

It turned out sure enough to be George

VOL. LIII.-NO. 221. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1886.

10 DEAD AND 30 INJURED. THE PRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT NEAR DEERFIELD, MASS.

The Train Planging Bown 200 Feet into the River-The Victims Meeting Beath by Fire, by Browning, and by Mutilation-Tarilling Experiences of the Survivors.

GREENFIELD, Mass., April 8 .- In combination of horrors the disaster near Deerfield last night is unmatched in American railroad history. Its victims met death by fire, by drowning, and by frightful mutilation. That any one escaped alive from the charred fragments that is at the bottom of the ragged precipice skirted by the Deerfield River seems nothing hort of a miracle. Yet two or three went almost unscathed through an experience that or the moment each one believed would end his terrestrial career. So complete has been the obliteration of the train and its contents that no one can yet accurately measure the extent of the disaster in its effect upon human ife. The record as thus far made up is ten dead and more than a score injured. No rilder spot in this corner of the State could be picked out where a railroad accident would be more disastrous. The road creeps along a parrow ledge artificially widened with earth to nake it broad enough for two tracks. Above towers a steep hill several hundred feet high.
The restless Deerfield awings around the base of the hill, 200 feet below, but at the foot of a declivity so steep that it is easy to shy a stone into the boiling water. The slope is composed of great rocks, sharp and jagged, rudely tossed down, apparently, from above, and burying from sight the natural soil, if any exists. It is impossible to descend or scale the rough steep with safety without the aid of a life line

carefully fastened above. When the doomed train approached this ugly spot last evening the track appeared to be in sound condition as usual. There were two or three feet of apparently solid earth outside the outerrail. A heavy freight train had passed safely over less than two hours before, and one or two section men had been at work there during the afternoon. Engineer Littlejohn had a train of six cars, and, having just pulled up the grade from Bardwell's, the speed did not exceed eighteen miles an hour. At a spot have been pointed out the engineer suddenly felt the track sinking from beneath his engine. He knew what it meant, and in an instant he had thrown back his reverse lever and turned the air brake cock. It was of no use. The soft, water-soaked earth beneath the outer rail yielded like sand to the pressure, the rail slumped two feet below the level of the parallel iron, and the train began to tip toward the river. The locomotive crossed the weak spot, but the tender twisted off from its connection, tipping the main body of the engine over the edge of the bank, where it perched upon its side. Every car on the train in its order went in the direction taken by the tender. With a single exception the six cars whirled over and over like great rectangular spools, grinding themselves to pieces on the rocks in a mad race to reach the river bethey whirled with the accelerated speed of gravitation into the rushing stream. The fifty persons thus shaken in great dice boxes hardly realized what was happening. There was not an instant's warning. No one had a chance to make more than the most instinctive movements for self-preservation. Some could not even grasp the seats in which they sat before

ments for self-preservation. Some could not even grapp the seats in which they sat before they were whitzing heels over head. Five of the care plunged into the river, which is about twelve feet deep near the shore. Three or four persons received their death wounds during the whirting fail. As many more were plunged beneath the water and knew no more.

Within a few moments fire burst out at several places in the mass of broken wood and metal, and the most terrible death of all was midded for others. Under such a terrible combination of circumstances, the experiences of the half hundred victims were as various as their numbers. No two suffered alike, Some dangers, and lived; others perished under apparently more favorable situations.

The accident happened just before dusk. Within an hour the first help from outside, summoned by Brakeman Sturtevant, arrived, and the sufferors were given adequate assistance. Wrecking trains from North Adams on one sides and Fitchburg on the other arrived with large gang of men in ductume. The control of the distance of the dead were taken from the wreck with large gang of the first help from outside, summoned by Brakeman Sturtevant, arrived with large gang of the first help from outside, sufferors were given adequate assistant of the first help from outside, sufferors were given adequate assistant of the first help from outside, sufferors were given adequate assistant of the first help from outside, sufferors were given and probably with large gang of men in ductume, and the sufferors were given and the sufferors were given and the sufferor were given the sufferor were given the sufferor were given the sufferor were given the sufferor were as various as the first help from outside, sufferor were as various as the first help from outside, sufferor were given the first help from outside and bodies of the dead were taken from the wreck during the night. The work was done by the light of torches and bonfires. It began to snow fast, and at daybreak everything—twigs, telegraph wires, and the remains of the wreck—was hund an inch thick with snow. Three or four more bodies were taken from the débris before noon. Thirty or forty bags of mail matter were taken from the river, and a few articles of baggage were recovered. A considerable quantity of property was recovered from the river some miles below at Deerfield.

The death of Mr. Seelye was peculiarly and

gage were recovered. A considerable quantity of property was recovered from the river some miles below at Deerfield.

The death of Mr. Seelye was peculiarly sad and painful. It is thought he was in the smoking-car when the accident occurred, but this is not positively established. He was taken from one of the worst apots in the wreck. His injuries were terrible. One hip was broken, also both legs at the knee, and one arm was badly crushed. There were also ghastly flesh wounds, including a deep puncture of one knee-pan that looked like a bullet hole. Nevertheless, the unfortunate man was conscious. In one hand he clutched his railroad bass, which he had probably taken out to show to the conductor just before the accident, and to which he drew the attention of his rescuers for purposes of identification. He could speak but only feebly. The terrible necessity that compelled them to raise his mutitated body up over 200 feet of jagged rocks was worse than a death agony, but the brave man bore it without a cry. He was taken to the Franklin House in this city, where he expired at 6 o'clock this morning. His remains will be taken to Boston to morrow.

Engineer Littlejohn's fate was a terrible one. He was thrown partly under his engine a little way down the bank. The escaping steam from the wrecked locomotive scalded him horribly about the head and arms. He suffered fearful torture. His agonizing cries were heard above those from the greater wreck a hundred feat

shout the head and arms. He suffered fearful torture. His agonizing cries were heard above those from the greater wreck a hundred feet blow. The baggage master, on starting off for the greater wreck as hundred feet blow. The baggage master, on starting off for the greater wreck as hundred feet blow. The baggage master, on starting off for the great the fireman, who was slightly hurt, the same of his companion. The poor fellow was got out and carried to Shelburne falls, where his agony ended in welcome death at II o'clock to-day. The death of Mack F. Beencar was almost painless. He was caught between two cars and his neck was broken.

The body of an unknown man, about sixty years of age, was taken from the wreck at daylight to-day, and brought here. By a name on a handkerchief and upon a slip of paper in a pocket, it is judged to be the body of J. R. Gould of Ablagton. Conn. The skull was fractured, and death subsequently resulted from drowning.

The death of the Littleighn children makes a

Gould of Abington. Conn. The skull was fractured and death subsequently resulted from three death of the Littlejohn children makes a terrible bereavement of that family. Mr. Albert Littlejohn, brother of the engineer, and its wife and children were in the fifth car. Mrs. Littlejohn was holding their little 18-months-old boy in her lap, and the little girl, two years older, was sitting with her father whom the car left the track. Mr. Littlejohn sayabe felt the first shock, but his next knowledge was of being in the water. He pulled out his wife, who is badly bruised, and one of the children. The other was dead, and the surviving one died soon after being taken from the car. Mr. Littlejohn is severely injured.

The occupants of Troy and Boston car No. 17, which followed the smoking car, were the only comparatively fortunate persons on board the lill-fated train. This car simply slid off its trucks and fell front forement at a sharp angle down the bank, stopping before it had reached the bottom. Mr. J. M. Watkins of Oswego, N. L. says that the were only about a dozen occupants of three were only about a dozen occupants of this car besides himself. Everybody got a bad shaking up, and two men were severely bruised, but all were able to leave the car unassisted, and most of them assisted in reaccing those in the burning wreck. Not sven a window in the Troy and Boston car was broken.

Mr. C. P. Bell of Nashua, N. H., had an experience were the leave the leave

Mr. C. P. Bell of Nashua, N. H., had an expe-

Mr. C. P. Bell of Nashua, N. H., had an experience as trilling as any that man could pass through and live. He sat in the rear of the Fleshurg car, which was next to the last on the train, The car plunged over without the elightest warning.

I had no chance to catch hold of anything." said Mr. Beil to-day. "The car whirled over and over. I don't know how many times, certainly five or six. We brought up in the water, which came pouring into the car. Then suddenly it seemed as though the car burst open, and, without knowing how I got there. I found myself struggling in the swift waters of Deerfield River. I began to swift waters of Deerfield River. I began to swift waters of struggling in the water waters of the water, but the current was too strong, and I was torn loose. I succeeded, however, in climbing to a larger rock a little

forther down. I held on for a few minutes to collect my attenuth and take my bearings, and reached it. I saw four or five attragging in the water plotter me, and I don't believe the property of the property

any defect in the roadbed of which it has charge.
Boston, April 8.—H. H. Scribner of Waltham.
a postal clerk on the express train wrecked at West Desrfield, gives the following story of his experience:
I was in the postal car with another clerk, J. H. Pitney of Eagle Bridge, N. Y. The first intimation I had of anything wrong was when the train got off the track and went bumping along the road, I grabbed a post and clung on for dear life, my companien doing the same the train got off the track and went bumping along the road. I grabbed a post and clung on for dear life, my companion doing the same. The car rolled over at least once, and may have turned several times, and we want dancing about like a couple of jumping jacks as it descended the precipice. I felt no fear; I had no chance to do so, although it seemed as though the car would never stop. Finally, I found myself standing in the river, having struck on my feet. Neither top nor side was left to the postal car, which had been literally smashed to pieces. The wreck caught fire from the soals of the heater, and my first movement was to seize a piece of board and dash water on the finame, putting them out. Piney landed on his feet, as I did, and helped me in the work. We heard cries for assistance coming from below, but could not descend the precipice upon which we stood. We crawled to the top of the bank. It must have taken twenty minutes to do so. Piney was taken home on the western train. He was badly bruised, and had sustained a dislocation of the right shoulder, but was not. I think, seriously injured, it took the eastern train, got off at Waltham, went home and to bed, saying nothing to my family about the accident until this morning. I am bruised and racked badly, and the doctor tells me to keep quiet for a few days. Whether or not I am injured internally cannot be learned for a day or two."

COARLEY MIGHT HAVE BEEN KILLED.

Belacey, They Say, Brew a Bend on him and would have Shot but for Cusick. When Mr. Abe Coakley got out of bed yester-When Mr. Abe Coakley got out of bed yester-day merning he was stiff and sore from the rough hand-ling he had received at the hands of Mr. Pete Delancy and his friends the night before in Ann street. There was a big cut over his right eye that had been made by the butt of Mr. Delacey's revolver, but he disguised it a little with court plaster. He said that while down town on Wednesday afternoon he was short of money, and asked Butch Brown, a good friend of his, to take his watch and raise some-thing on it. Butch was away longer than he should

was short of money, and asked Butch Brown, a good friend of his to take his watch and raiss something on it. Butch was away longer than he should have been, and he went to look for him. He saw him later coming out of Mr. Pets Delacey's place at 13 Ann street. Butch said he had gone there to get the money, and that Delacey had thrown him out. The watch was there yet. Mr. Coakley added that he went to Mr. Delacey and demanded his watch, and that the row tollowed.

Mr. Delacey told a different story yesterday from his take and the said of the story of the said had his watch. He wanted to come longed it. There was Abe Coakley, tolling over with rage. He said I had his watch. He wanted to come longed hit pashed him backward. He struck at me and I hit him, knocking him down stairs. I followed him down to put him into the street and close the hall door. All the fight was not out of him yet, and he mades pass at ms. I hit him, keeping him over into the middle of the street. Some one got hold of ms. I didn't want to bother further, and went up stairs.

The resisturant keepers and moderative on Ann street sheet had pound Mr. Coakley, they say, too, that Mr. Coakley drew a knife, and that Mr. Delacey clubbed him with his pixtol. If it hadn't been for tog Jim Custek they insist Mr. Coakley would have been a dead man, for Delacey drew a bead on him twice.

Mr. Coakley drew a knife, and that Mr. Delacey clubbed him with his pixtol. If it hadn't been for tog Jim Custek they insist Mr. Coakley would have been a dead man, for Delacey drew a bead on him twice.

Mr. Coakley drew a knife, and that Mr. Delacey clubbed him with his pixtol. If it hadn't been for tog Jim Custek hey insist Mr. Coakley has not seen his watch since, and none of the Ann street gambing houses were honored yesterday with Butch Brown's presence.

New Spring Styles and Low Prices. Ready-made clothing of the highest standard for men and boys at nearly one-half the price of custom garments of equal quality, at Vogel Brothers' of Broadway and Houston at, and 8th av., corner 42d at. Fashion Cata-logue, showing what to wear this spring, sent free.—Adv.

Another Investigation Proved that by saving the Scotch Cap Cigarette wrap-pers you get a fine watch chain and charm.—Adv.

If you prefer a pure soap, use Charles S. Higgins's

of the famous meeting that Miller, after receiving a big boodle to vote for the granting of the franchise, had pocketed the money and sought to keep clear of danger by giving the meeting a wide berth.

In an interview at Palatka Miller said to the correspondent of a New York newspaper that he had never received one cent for any service toward procuring the granting of the franchise; that he had done nothing for which he could be arrested; that he had not skipped from New York to avoid appearing before the Senate Committee, and if his heart trouble permitted he was ready to come back at any time. At first he denied that Alderman Dempsey was in Palatka, but, when reminded that both had registered at the same hotel, went so far as to say that he might be in Florida.

When it became known that the Alderman who had written to Judge Gildersieeve was Waite, and the arrest of Jachne, Kirk, and Paarson occupied the minds of the other Boodle Alderman, Miller slipped out of memory and the District Attorney never so much as control of the granting of the granting of the franchise; "Clausen's wedding ring, flanked by cameos, still adorned her flager, and her big diamond earrings dangled at her ears. She

hinted that Miller was even wanted to testify. than those on which Kirk Jachne, and Pearon were arrested, had been issued, and Mr. Martine said that to-day the Grand Jury might find time to begin work in the cases of the Boodie Aldermen not yet in the hands of the law.

chise are then out of the jurisdiction of the Court of General Sessions. Of one arrest I am positive, and I think that I now see my way clear to making three. The arrests will be made through Inspector Byrnes and, if possible, in daylight. No arrest has been made or will be made at random."

"How many Aldermen of 1884 have your in-

Twenty-two. Mr. Grant and Mr. O'Connor of that Board are absolutely guiltless, in my of that Board are absolutely guiltless, in my opinion."

"How many men outside of the Board?"

"Nearly as many. Quite as many, in fact. I have now is my mind, prominently, six of them. Three of these men, as I said, will probably be taken into custody within the next forty-eight hours. One of them surely will. The six that I have most conspicuously before my mind's eye at the moment are connected, directly or indirectly, with a certain railroad in this country."

The six that I have most conspicuously before my mind's eye at the moment are connected, directly or indirectly, with a certain railroad in this county."

"Have any measures been adopted to prevent their flight?"

"Inspector Byrnes has had instructions to exercise a general surveillance over suspected men, and I believe that he has followed those instructions. No precaution to secure the presence whon wanted of men who have anything to answer for has been neglected."

"Do you think that Alderman De Lacy has given Inspector Byrnes the slip and left this juis diction for good and all?"

"I concede that De Lacy is out of this jurisdiction, but it is my opinion that he will not stay out of it. I am informed that he is in Connecticut, and I told Mr. Newcombe, his counsel, to-day that I wanted De Lacy to-morrow. He asked whether De Lacy should come to me with his bondsman. I simply answered that I wanted him to-morrow, and I do. Mr. Newcombe has promised to produce him, and I believe he will. The report that John Keenan and Billy Moloney are in this city in hiding is unfounded. They are in Canada. I have every reason to believe that Rothman is in Germany. Miller is in Florida. I only wish I knew exactly where Dempsoy is."

"There has been a great deal of conjecture, Mr. Martine, as to the full effect of ex-Aiderman Walte's statement to you."

"The statement implicates many persons, some of whom are ex-Aidermen or Aldermen, and some are not. Most of them are, Outside of the Aidermen or ex-Aidermen implicated, one man is positively incriminated, and four or five others are drawn into the general inference of guilt. With the exception of Grant and O'Connor, it implicates all the Aidermen of 1884."

Alderman Jachne's counsel, Lawyers Pryor and Newcombe, argued before Recorder Smyth yesterday their motion for an order to compet the District Attorney to produce the minutes of the Grand Jury, except when a stenographer is called in, are the Secretary's minutes of the titles of cases and the names of the witnesses, and this

record in Jachne's case.

Mr. Newcombe read Jachne's affidavit, which says:

I am informed and believe that my indictment was obtained upon the testimony of inspector by rice, which charged that I confessed to him that I had been bribed off what the alleged confession connects I am entirely ignorant, and, except from an inspection of the minutes taken before the Grand Jury, it is utterly impossible for me to obtain any information of the facts sworn to be fore the Grand Jury, I am advised and believe that I am entitled to a fair and impartial trial, and an impartial advantage taken. For the first produced, the next produced the people by my injustice can, as I believe, be advantage taken. Mr. Marine—I apprehend that being granted.

Mr. Marine—I apprehend that being granted.

Mr. Marine—I apprehend those being granted.

Mr. Marine—I apprehend there with minutes of the Grand Jury. Outside of that testimony there was an indication. There was not one witness less intie to diaclose. There was not one witness less intie to diaclose. There was not one witness less inties to diaclose. There was not one witness less inties to discount Honor, why such a motion as this would be project, on the part of the people, to get a buil of particulars as to what was done with the large sum of money that, as alleged, the defendant received as a bribe.

Mr. Nicoli—They don't deny the confession, but they want to see how much of it was recorded and who were the witnesses. Of course, if they denied it and proposed, for instance, to show that Jachne was not in town on its date, it might be essential that they should have particulars.

Gen. Pryor—The extraordinary manner in which the particulars.

Gen. Pryor-The extraordinary manner in which the

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The House Committee on Mines and Mining to-day agreed to report favorably a bill to refer the McGarrahan claim to the Court of Claims. The Recorder will probably decide to-day. Is she who uses Pearline for easy washing .- Adv.

FRIENDS OF THE STRIKERS.

THE ENIGHTS EXPECT THIS WEEK TO TAKE IN 150,000 NEW MEMBERS.

of the Rands-Efforts to Induce Missouri Pacific's New Forces to Quit Work-The Iron Mountain Road Taking Freight Only at Shipper's Eisk-The Executive Soard of the Exights Will Issue an Address. Sr. Louis, April 8.—The tactics of the General Committee of the Knights are those of

Mr. Martine commented later on on the fact that Jachne in his affidavit does not say that he is innocent. He expects to move Jachne's trial about April 20 in Oyer and Terminer.

"It takes a good deal of time to gather in evidence enough to warrant the arrest of any more of these men." said Lawyer Chas. P. Miller. but things are reaching a head now, and there will be more arrests before long. The charge against every man who is arrested will be based upon a good, sound, legal foundation that will stand throughout the trials, I am sure."

Lawyer Newcombe said yesterday that he had written to De Lacy that he must certainly be here to-day roady to testify before the Senate Committee, or the worst motives would certainly be attributed to him. At De Lacy's house it was said that he would certainly appear in the committee room to-day.

When the Senate committee meets this morning Lawyer Clarence A. Seward will read a deposition made by Mrs. Thomas Rothman concerning her-husband, the missing ex-Aiderman. It is said that Mrs. Reenan, wife of the missing John Keenan, will appear to testify before the committee to-day. The committee sits in Part III. of the Superior Court.

In speaking of the Senate committee's method of examining witnesses, Judge Van Brunt said to a Sun reporter:

"It seems that the committee is allowed to probe into the private life and business of the witnesses without any regard to the bearing it has upon the subject under investigation. It appears to me that a reasonable objection could be made to this, and one that would be sustained." siege. They expect to be able to starve the Missouri Pacific into surrender, and they are confident that they will be able to do this without the hair of any man's head being hurt, by got here and decided that the strike must go on, they found a good deal of chaos and lack of discipline, and some misapprehension, per-haps, of the methods of the Knights in the part of the striking districts. It is no small task to organize order and system out of this state of things, to bring the striking Knights and leaders into discipline. This work has kept Mr.

Bailey and Mr. Hayes very busy. In spite of their caution, the local districts, or the managers of them, will do foolish and provoking things. One of these was the publica-tion of the fanatical address. Through misapprehension of what Mr. Bailey said it was represented in these despatches that that address had been endorsed by the General Committee the contrary is the fact. The General Committee was annoyed beyond measure when it read that address in print, and had it seriously in contemplation to consure the joint committee of the striking districts for writing and publishing any such extravagance of rhetoric. It was finally deemed best by the General Committee to prepare a statement of its own for the public as a sort of offset for that lamentation. Both Mr. Bailey and Mr. Hayes have been at work on this address to-day. It is to be a simple, plain statement of he difficulty and of the position taken by the Knights, and the committee hope that the public will accept it as representing the real sentiments of the Knights. What with delega-tions of Knights, with bombardment of telegrams, with delays incident to the preparaion and translation of the ciphers, and with the reception of verbal reports from the agents

tion and translation of the ciphers, and with
the reception of verbal reports from the agents
employed to get information, the committee
get scarcely time to eat, and it seems never to
sleep. It is easy to see that this general committee takes hold of the helm with a firm and
confident grip, and ought very speedlily to have
the vast body of strikers completely under displine and control.

Mr. Bailey said to-day that, without exception, the reports that have been received from
all parts affected by the strike show that discipline is already teiling; that man by man,
the Knights and many men who are not
Knights are dropping away from railway employ, and that before many days the arrangement of the sleep will have been perfected. He
expects that it will be absolutely impossible for
the Missouri Facific to obtain competent men
from anywhere in the United States and Canada in anything like the sufficiency needed for
the operation of the system. We shall have to
wait a day or two before we can tell with anything like accuracy how good Mr. Bailey's
grounds are for this belief.

Meanwhile the gauge of success or of defeat
is to be found in the manner in which traffic is
carried on by the Missouri Pacific. Mr. Hoxie
is sending daily what appear to be encouraging
reports to New York respecting the increase of
traffic, but it is strongly suspected that the
tone of the despatches are tempered by hope
rather than by facts. At the railway offices
such meagre information as can be obtained
is simply an assertion confirmatory to Mr.
Hoxle's telegrams. At the rouns of the General Committee these telegrams are described
as exaggerations, and as likely to convey a
false impression.

It is probable that the truth just now lies
somewhere between these two assertions. Certainly traffic on the Missouri Pacific is going
on. It is also certain that the railway mans-

on. It is also certain that the railway managers are not gaining as much as might be inferred from their despatches. One thing is beyond question, the trains on the Missouri Pacific are being moved very slowly. The passenger trains from the West arrive here from six to ton hours late, and this indicates a very slow rate of speed. Passengers say that between Jefferson City and St. Louis not much over twelve miles an hour is being made. The only reason for this reduction of speed, of at least fifty per cent., that can be conceived, is that the strikers have been powerful enough to embarrase the road.

It is also asserted that of the trains that are being moved none are made up of the usual number of trains run the managers reckon one train that runs through to Kansas City as three trains because it runs on three divisions of the road.

on Monday.

Mrs. Clausen's wedding ring. flanked by cameos, still adorned her finger, and her big diamond earrings dangled at her ears. She said she was willing to go to the police station. Sturtevant asid he would go also, although the detective told him he was not wanted. "I'll stick to Minnie," he said.

Sturtevant and Mrs. Clausen then said that they were "dead broke," and asked the detective to bring them a cocktail apiece to brace them up for the ordeal at the station house. The detective treated. Mrs. Clausen took a vermouth cocktail and Sturievant took whiskey. On the way down Third avenue Sturtevant stopped to pawn his two coat.

"This is enough for another little racket. Minnie," he said, flourishing the bill.

"I wish we had started for Montreal instead of stopping here," said Mrs. Clausen.

Sturtevant said that their adventure had cost them \$30, \$10 of which had been furnished by Mrs. Clausen. They were just about asking the proprietor of the hotel to lend them his slate when the detective interfered.

While Mrs. Clausen was on her way to the Twenty-sucond street station, a detective of Capt. Peter Conlin's command was also hurrying thither with Mr. Clausen. Sturtevant wanted to see the meeting between husband and wife, but Sergeant Mangin thought it wouldn't be right. Sturtevant was usbered into a room adjoining the squad room. Mrs. Clausen entered the station in feverish haste, He danced up and down before the Sergeant, exclaiming:

"I thought it was that scoundre! Sturtevant. exclaiming:
"I thought it was that secundrel Sturtevant.
Where is he? Where is my wife? Take me to

trains because it runs on three divisions of the road.

There is another indication that embarrassment may have increased. The Iron Mountain division advertises this morning that it will do the best it can to forward it. In other parts of the West it is said that other roads are receiving freight for transhipment by the Missouri Pacific only at shippers' risk.

The General Committee say that as quick as the organization and discipline have been perfected there will be given another turn of the screw. This probably has reference to the East St. Louis yards. This spot is the key to the situation, after ail. If the Knights barricade that place and keep it isolated without violence, but simply by prevailing upon men who work there to stop, it is hard to see how such a twist of the screw would fail to hurt. It is probable that the energies of the Knights are now being brought to bear to induce the firemen on all the freight and switching engines there to quit. It is an even chance, perhaps more than that, that the firemen will go out in a day or two. If they go the engineers must fire for themselves or quit work, and when the engineers and firemen both quit the East St. Louis yard the strike will be very much more serious than it is now.

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The General Committee, without doubt, expect that the firemen will go out in a day or two. If they go the engineers and to have any such fears, though it is safe to say such professions are made with mental reservations.

Secretary Turner will not return here, but several other of "our generals," as the committee calls these mysterious men of influence, have been sent for. It is beyond question that our generals "as committee of the Knights left to-night for Terre Haute to confer with Chairman Sargent, t

MR. POWDERLY MUCH BETTER. MR. FOWDERLY MUCH BETTER.

SCRANTON, April 8.—General Master Workman Powderly said this evening that he was feeling much better, and that he walked out for a few minutes this afternoon. Up to 7 o'clock he had heard nothing new from St. Louis. There is no truth in the report that Secretary Turner would come here to-day to confer with Mr. Powderly, who said that the Executive Board, a majority of whom are now in St. Louis, would be likely to remain there for some time.

THE STRING MINERS WILLING TO ARBITRATE.

HUNTINGDON PR. April 8.—The hope is be-

THE STRIKING MINERS WILLING TO ARBITRATE.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., April 8.—The hope is becoming prevalent in the bituminous coal ragion, where the strike prevails, that Gov. Partison will imitate the example of the Governors of Kansas and Missouri in their action with reference to the strike in the Southwest, and offer to act as arbitrator between the operators and strikers here. It is believed that this idea was in view when the petition presented to the Governor setting forth the grievances of the miners was nepared. Any steps by the Governor toward arbitrating the troubles would meet the approbation of the miners.

St. Philip's Church, in Mulberry street, near

Bleecker street, to which the only congregation of colored Episcopalians in New York has worshipped for

Park & Tilford of 6th av. and 88th st., sell Colgate

THE PARTY MUST HARMONIZE.

Mr. Cleveland About to Take Steps Toward Untiling the Democracy. WASHINGTON, April 8.-The Star to-night

savs: "It is said that Mr. Cleveland has come to the conclusion that there is something more that he can do for harmony's sake without breaking his promises to the country, and is willing and, in fact, about to take a step toward the uniting of the party. An intimation comes from very high authority, and is talked of to-day, that the President is ready to meet the needs of the party in any way consistent with his principles, when it is settled what those needs are. The 'wee small voice' heard through the municipal elections gives warning that the party must harmonize, the leaders must stop

the municipal elections gives warning that the party must harmonize, the leaders must stop their potty quarrelling with the President, and he in turn must give some consideration to their advice. The optimists in the party say that these little defeats will show the party where its weakness is, and will lead to a united effort to correct it."

Members on both sides of the House are discussing the political situation very seriously. The Democrats, almost to a man, when speaking confidentially, express fear that they will lose the House by the next elections. The conservative men are not blanning it upon the Administration, but are inclined to treat it as beyond the President's control, saying that the situation of affairs is brought about by a combination of circumstances. The men who take this view of affairs are, of course, not the spoilsmen of the party, who blame it all on the civil service reform policy. They are men who look deeper into the question. To a great extent they look upon the bad condition of the party as the natural result to follow immediately upon the heels of a victory which involves so much responsibility as the control of the national Government, when there must of necessity be many conflicting views as to how the newly-acquired power should be exercised. They lay the responsibility for the existing state of things upon the want of harmony in the party outside of the White House as much as upon the disappointment over the offices. There are many who hold that both the party and their President, are in the wrong, inasmuch as neither as willing to yield anything to the other. They hold that there must be mutual concessions, and the party leaders must bring themselves to understand that Mr. Cleveland has the party interests at heart as much as they have, differing only as to the best plan of guarding them, and the President must learn to look upon the party leaders must be stop surking and to begin some action.

London, April 8 .- Jim Smith, the champion English pugilist, said to-day: "I am anxious to figh for fair play there than elsewhere. I am unable to se

LAREDO, Tex., April 8.—The lawlessness that has prevailed here for the last fortnight culminated last evening in a riot. A circular, which appeared yesterday here as "Huarches." It became known that the "Hu srches" would try to prevent any such demonstration.

James Gibson, for many years the Superin-

was by putting fictitious names on the pay rolls, and was by putting fictitious names on the pay rolls, and drawing the money himself. He also kept on the rolls the names of employees who died or were discharged, and pocketed their alleged earnings.

When Mr. Gibson was discharged all the hands in the establishment demanded to know the reason, or they would strike. Mr. Ernest Franck, brother of the head of the firm, tried to shield Mr. Gibson by not telling the hands the reason, but they persisted in their demand, and upon being informed they returned to their work.

Fatally Shot his Cousin.

Thomas Fitzgerald of 802 East Eightieth road, draw his pay on Wednesday night, went on a sprea esterday, and ended it by getting into a quarrel wit yesteriay, and ended it by getting into a quarrel with his consin, Edward Fitzgeraid of 337 East Sixteenth street, and shooting him fatally. He says that the shoot ing was in self-defence. The men had been drinking. Thomas Fitzgeraid also threw down William McGrath, his country brother-in-law, breaking his leg. There appears to have been little provocation for the shooting.

It is reported that Theodore Thomas is thinkat in reported that Theodoffe Thomas is think-ing of resigning his directorship of the Philharmonic Society unless the members consent to allow him to make certain changes in the staff of nucicians. Mr. Thomas, it is said, believes that some of the aged musicians should not take part in the public perform-ances any more. The aged musicians object to the sug-gestion, but it is likely that the society will back up Mr. Thomas.

Lord & Taylor Robbed by a Clerk. William R. Davis, a young clerk in Lord & Taylor's silk department, is in the Tombs on a charge of robbing the firm of silk, which, it is alleged, he carried off on leaving the store nights, and sold for his own benefit. He sold a piece for a dress to Laura Hilderbrand; a variety actress, living at the St. Charles Hotel, on Broadway. She says he told her he was an agent for Lord & Taylor to sell remnants, and showed her a writ-ten authority to that effect.

The Wreck of the Capitol City. The after part of the Capitol City, abaft her middle gangway, has broken off and entirely washed away. The Baxter wrecking schooner Fly is at the ves-

One of the Shark Gang Convicted. William Hammond, one of the "Shark" gaug Court of Sessions of indecent assault. He and seven others were indicted for the offence, and the trial of John Wallace, one of them, is in progress. Mrs. Manue Grav is the complaining witness.

Charles Craig Accidentally Shot. Charles Craig was carried to Bellevue Hospital last evening from 138 West Twenty-third street, suffering from a pistol-shot wound in the groin. He explained that it was an accident. Mr. Craig is a threatrical man.

TRENTON, April 8.— The Senate to-night dopted a substitute for the Jersey City Tunnel but un-ier which either a tunnel or a bridge can be built at the "Gap," at Washington street, Jersey City.

More of the Oregon's Mail. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 8.—Two sacks of newspapers from the steamship Oregon were picked up off shore, and will be shipped hence to New York at 3:30 F. M. to-day.

Oblinary.
Robert Wharton, aged 74, of Bergen Point, led suddenly last evening at Cooper Institute.

The Signal Office Prediction. Fair, warmer weather.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The Dorman library sale produced \$24,230.73. At a charitable entertainment in Steinway Hall this Wening "Mrs. Jarley's War Work" is to be the princi-lal attraction.

as attraction.

Thomas F. Clesham was defeated yesterday in his suit, sefore Judge Van Hoesen, sgainest the Central Crosstown Railroad. Company for \$25,000 damages for bodily in-

year in the penitentiary.

George P. Hans, a bookkeeper for L. Stern & Co., clothiers, of 101 Franklin street, got a check for 80 on the Park Sank from one of his employers, and, after raising it to \$620, cashed it. He was held for trial yesterday.

terday.

Joseph Provenzano caused the arrest of Charles Le
Cato jeweller, of 125 East 115th street, upon the charge
that he Cato had not satisfactority accounted to thin for
\$2.188.10 worth of jewelry. The urand Jury has dismissed the case.

The New York Typographical Society have elected
those Meliver: President, E. B. Tealt, Vice-President,
Joseph Meliver: President, E. B. Tealt, Secretary, &
Binningston, Theracuret H. Hamilton, Secretary, acciding the control of Ask your druggist for Dr. C. W. Chipman's Liver Pills for majaria, sick headache, and billousness - 4ds.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH

An Eloquent Appeal for Justice to Ireland.

GREAT SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

The Premier's Bill to Secure Home Rule.

Grand Greeting by Leaders and People to England's Foremost Orator-A Speech of Great Lucidity, Power, and Eleque The Statesman Explains the Political and Financial Features of his Bill-Mr. Parnell Voices Ireland's Thanks-His Ringing Endorsament of the Premier-Mesers. Trevelyan and Plunket Oppose the Bill-The Behate will be Continued To-day.

LONDON, April 8 .- The crowd began to assemble outside the palace yard about 7 o'clock in the morning. It amused itself for a while watching the members who came early to secure seats. At this time the greater number in the crowd were Irishmen, and they cheered every Parnellite who came along. As the day advanced the assemblage increased, until it filled up all the thoroughfares.

Mr. Gladstone left his residence in Downing street for the House of Commons at precisely 4:20 P. M. He was accompanied by Mrs. Glad-



stone. At this time every inch of roadway, except the path kept open by the police for the Premier's carriage, and every inch of sideway, besides all the points of vantage afforded by doorsteps, windows, and roofs, from Down-ing street to Westminster, was covered by the people. The rain had become a steady and penetrating downpour, but there was no break in the crowds until Mr. Gladstone's carriage had passed. The tromendous, continued cheering with which he was greeted during the whole of his progress was accompanied by not manifested with sufficient strength to irritate the majority of the growd or to attract Mr. Gladstone's attention.

When the Premier disappeared within the Parliament buildings the crowd melted away in the rain, and it had disappeared entirely within half an hour after Mr. Gladstone began

his speech. Before the Speaker entered, the floor of the House, the lobbies, the stairways, and galieries were in possession of a crowd of gentle and aristocratic people struggling for places. There were fifty times as many persons engaged in this struggle as could possibly be accommodated. In one group were seen at one time the Greek Ambassador, United States Minister Phelps, Cardinal Manning, Editor Burnand of Punch, the Japanese Ambassador, and Michael Davitt. They were jammed about the door of the Speaker's gallery. They were rescued and enabled to get to the places secured for them by

another door.

he House was suddenly startled by a wild cry. It came from the throats of those who were first to catch sight of Mr. Gladstone gliding toward his seat from behind the Speaker's chair. The Irish members sprang to their feet as one man, and for several minutes the uproar of enthusiastic applause continued. The fullnor had feared interloping Tories might deprive of half its power was repeated till the whole building seemed to reverberate with its triumphant peal. Mr. Gladstone seated himself between Mr. Morley and Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt. He looked paler even than usual. The lines on his forehead appeared to have deepened since his recent illness. But his step as he entered was elastic, and his bearing indicated that he felt full confidence in the success of his forthcom-

head appeared to have deepened since his recent illness. But his step as he entered was elastic, and his bearing indicated that he felt full confidence in the success of his forthcoming speech.

As Mr. Gladatone was driving from Downing street to the House his carriage came very near being upset by the pressure of the crowd. The carriage was escorted by six mounted policemen, but they were unable to prevent the mass of people from pressing forward and stopping the progress of the vehicle for some minutes. Mr. Gladstone was both pleased and agitated by this extraordinary enthusiasm.

It was 4:35 o'clock when the Speaker called upon Mr. Gladstone to take the floor. Mr. Gladstone rose and met with the most prolonged outburst of cheering ever heard in the House of Commons. He was evidently deeply impressed by the reception. When he finally was permitted to speak his first words were inaudible to the reporters. His voice, it was feared, was not equal to the great task before the orator. But it was not that. Mr. Gladstone was in a state of amazement, caused, no doubt, by the unexpected character of his welcome. This, however, quickly disappeared, and when be had spoken a few sentences he found his voice. Until then the serious and settled meiancholy characteristic of the mais appearance, his age and his undoubted physical weakness tended to give a very much exaggerated idea of the hoarseness of his voice, and the hearers sympathies being with the venerable orator, the voice grated on the ear. But as soon as Mr. Gladstone is 60 gradually gave way to a fexibleness in movement, an animation in manner, an energy and fire of utterance that are amazing in themselves, but which do not strike the sudditor as anything but matters of course, so gradually and imperceptibly do the fires of the Grand Old Man's cloquence light him up.

During the progress of his statement of the features of his bill there was little or no demonstration of friendship or hostility. This part of the oration was admirably cold, precise, methodical, an

Ireland."
Mr. Gindstone's speech was three hours and twenty-five minutes long. He finished at 8 o'clock. His said:
"I could wish that it had been possible to expound to the House the whole policy and is-

[Continued on Page Three.]